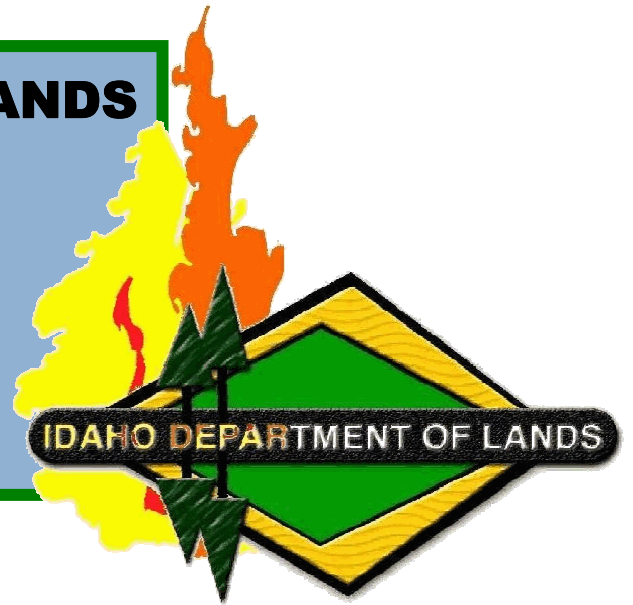


**IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS**  
**YEAR END**  
**FIRE REPORT**  
**CALENDAR YEAR**  
**2007**



ECHO SPRINGS FIRE - WEST ST. JOE FPD



# **IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS**

## **YEAR END FIRE REPORT**

### **FOR CALENDAR YEAR (CY) 2007**

#### **SEASON IN REVIEW**

The 2007 fire season was below the 25-year average in terms of fire occurrence. On lands for which the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL), Clearwater Potlatch Timber Protective Association (CPTPA), and Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association (SITPA) provide wildland fire protection, fire fighters responded to 349 fires (88 percent of average). These fires burned 68,674 acres, which is about six times the average acreage burned.

Quick response by dedicated teams of firefighters kept 92 percent of these fires less than 10 acres.

Human activity ignited 238 fires (68 percent of the year's total) and accounted for nine percent of the burned area, or 5,930 acres. The miscellaneous category started the most person-caused fires, but arson fires burned the most area. Arson was also the most expensive human-caused category.

Lightning started 111 fires (32 percent of the year's total) and burned 62,744 acres, or 91 percent of the total area.

The average fire size was 197 acres, which is six times the 25 year average. The median fire size was 0.2 acres, which is double our usual. The average fire cost was \$51,958, and the cost per acre was \$264.

## **FIRE WEATHER**

Winter ended with a below-normal snow pack in most of the IDL's Protection Area. Spring temperatures were above normal, and rainfall was below normal.

The warm, dry spring continued into summer, with Boise receiving only five percent of its normal July precipitation and July's high temperatures being nine degrees above normal. This set the stage for record breaking high fire dangers. It was the second year in a row for being a dryer summer than 1910, the year of catastrophic fires in North Idaho. It was too dry for significant thunderstorm development, which is reflected in the low lightning fire occurrence.



Mammatus Clouds

## **MULTIPLE FIRES**

The 2007 fire season saw 53 instances of more than one fire per day (multiple fire day) on a Forest Protective District (FPD). Four Districts had as many as 5 fires reported in one day.



July 4 through 8 had 39 ignitions from a variety of sources in the State's Protection Area.

A total of 132 fires (38 percent of this year's total) occurred on multiple fire days.

The escape of the Chimney Complex near Lewiston was due, in part, to multiple fires, and fires on nearby jurisdictions, resulting in resource shortages.

## **LARGE FIRES**

2007 saw ten fires exceed 100 acres. The Craig Mountain FPD had five, Maggie Creek FPD had two, and the Southwest Idaho, St. Joe, and Ponderosa FPD's had one each.

Table 1 illustrates the season's ten largest fires:

**TABLE 1**

### **TEN LARGEST FIRES IN 2007**

Fire Name	District	Size	Total Cost
Chimney Complex	Craig Mountain FPD	51,000	\$7,904,286
Poe Cabin*	Craig Mountain FPD	5,852	\$1,227,581
Dry Creek	Craig Mountain FPD	5,700	\$1,414,766
Chief Parrish	Southwest Idaho FPD	3,736	\$2,602,734
Echo Springs	West St. Joe FPD	505	\$1,235,873
O-7	Maggie Creek FPD	288	\$305,052
Russell Ridge	Maggie Creek FPD	250	\$346,121
Evergreen	Craig Mountain FPD	208	\$87,067
Vollmer Fire	Craig Mountain FPD	155	\$5,002
Kendrick	Ponderosa FPD	100	\$207,840
Total		67,794	\$15,336,321

\*Poe Cabin statistics are only for the area within the IDL protection area.

The entire fire burned 58,520 acres and cost \$10,715,792.



## **INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM PARTICIPATION AND USE**

The Idaho Department of Lands supported Interagency Incident Management Teams (IMT) with 23 employees serving as team members.

In the Northern Rockies, IDL personnel held 21 positions on Type 2 teams.



Elizabeth Delmelle (GIS) on a mapping flight

In the Great Basin, IDL held two positions on IMTs. One person was on a Type 1 team and one on a Type 2 team.

State personnel also contributed by accepting 462 off-unit assignments in a variety of positions. Resources were sent to states ranging from Alaska to California to Florida.



The Dry Creek Fire spike camp - Craig Mountain FPD

It was a record breaking year for IDL's need for Incident Management Teams. Eleven IDL fires required IMTs. Seven of the IMTs ordered were Type 3 teams; two of these were used on the Maggie Creek FPD, and one each was used on the Southwest, Craig Mountain, Ponderosa, West St. Joe and Kootenai Valley FPD's.

Type 2 team usage consisted of: one on the Southwest Idaho FPD for the Chief Parrish fire, and two on the Craig Mountain FPD for the Dry Creek and Chimney Complex fires.

The Poe Cabin fire on the Craig Mountain FPD required the use of a Type I Team.

Table 2 illustrates the use of Incident Management Teams on IDL fires.

**TABLE 2**

**INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM USE**

Fire	Size	District	Cost	Type 3 Team	Type 2 Team	Type 1 Team
Poe Cabin*	5,852	Craig Mountain FPD	\$1,227,581			X
Chimney Complex	51,000	Craig Mountain FPD	\$7,904,286		X	
Chief Parrish	3,736	Southwest Idaho FPD	\$2,602,734		X	
Dry Creek	5,700	Craig Mountain FPD	\$1,414,766		X	
Echo Springs	505	West St. Joe FPD	\$1,235,873	X		
Mountain Chief	24	Southwest Idaho FPD	\$617,616	X		
Russell Ridge	250	Maggie Creek FPD	\$346,121	X		
O-7	288	Maggie Creek FPD	\$305,052	X		
Moyie	20	Kootenai Valley FPD	\$220,444	X		
Kendrick	100	Ponderosa FPD	\$207,840	X		
Evergreen	208	Craig Mountain FPD	\$87,067	X		
Total	61,831		\$14,941,798	7	3	1

\*Poe Cabin statistics are only for the area within the IDL protection area.

The entire fire burned 58,520 acres and cost \$10,715,792.

**FIRE COSTS**

The fire reports estimate 2007 suppression costs for IDL fires at \$18,133,168.

The expenses in this report are based on a Calendar (CY) Year fire season in order to accommodate most fire reporting systems. The ten most expensive fires of the year are shown in Table 3. These fires represent only three percent of the total fires, 98 percent of the total acreage, and 89 percent of the total cost.



**Table 3****TEN MOST EXPENSIVE FIRES**

Fire Name	District	Size	Total Cost
Chimney Complex	Craig Mountain FPD	51,000	\$7,904,286
Chief Parrish	Southwest Idaho FPD	3,736	\$2,602,734
Dry Creek	Craig Mountain FPD	5,700	\$1,414,766
Echo Springs	West St. Joe FPD	505	\$1,235,873
Poe Cabin*	Craig Mountain FPD	5,852	\$1,227,581
Mountain Chief	Southwest Idaho FPD	24	\$617,616
Russell Ridge	Maggie Creek FPD	250	\$346,121
North Fork	SITPA	80	\$319,228
O-7	Maggie Creek FPD	288	\$305,052
Moyie	Kootenai Valley FPD	20	\$220,444
Total		67,455	\$16,193,701

\*Poe Cabin statistics are only for the area within the IDL protection area.

The entire fire burned 58,520 acres and cost \$10,715,792.

Table 4 illustrates lightning started the most fires and cost the most. In the human-caused category, miscellaneous started the most fires, but arson fires were the most expensive. The average cost per fire was \$51,958, with average lightning fire expenses being \$108,770, and human caused fires costing an average \$25,461.

**Table 4****NUMBER OF FIRES BY CAUSE, WITH COSTS**

General Cause	# of Fires	% of Fires	Total Cost	% of Cost	Cost / Fire
Lightning	111	32%	\$12,073,511	67%	\$108,770
Miscellaneous	87	25%	\$964,702	5%	\$11,089
Debris Burning	68	19%	\$282,267	2%	\$4,151
Equipment Use	28	8%	\$1,857,458	10%	\$66,338
Campfire	23	7%	\$28,673	0%	\$1,247
Arson	19	5%	\$2,679,843	15%	\$141,044
Smoking	7	2%	\$244,502	1%	\$34,929
Children	5	1%	\$1,323	0%	\$265
Railroad	1	0%	\$890	0%	\$890
Total Human	238	68%	\$6,059,657	33%	\$25,461
Grand Total	349	100%	\$18,133,168	100%	\$51,958

Minor error exists due to rounding

Table 5 deals with acres burned. Lightning fires burned the most area, and arson burned the most acres within the human caused category. Human-caused fires cost a total of \$6,059,657 (33 percent of the total). Of this amount, \$252,540 (four percent) of the costs were from fires attributable to negligence and responsible parties have been billed. As of the time the fire reports were completed (December 1), we had collected \$53,719, or 21 percent, of what has been billed.

**Table 5**

**ACRES BURNED BY CAUSE, WITH COSTS**

General Cause	Acres Burned	% of Acreage	Total Cost	Cost / Acre	Bill Amount	Amount Collected
Lightning	62,744	91%	\$12,073,511	\$ 192	\$0	\$0
Arson	3,767	5%	\$2,679,843	\$ 711	\$1,114	\$0
Equipment Use	905	1%	\$1,857,458	\$ 2,053	\$22,774	\$366
Miscellaneous	730	1%	\$964,702	\$ 1,321	\$66,062	\$1,401
Debris Burning	496	1%	\$282,267	\$ 570	\$158,749	\$50,964
Smoking	23	0%	\$244,502	\$ 10,733	\$858	\$0
Campfire	8	0%	\$28,673	\$ 3,584	\$1,837	\$465
Children	1	0%	\$1,323	\$ 945	\$951	\$327
Railroad	0	0%	\$890	\$ 8,901	\$196	\$196
Total Human	5,930	9%	\$6,059,657	\$ 1,022	\$252,540	\$53,719
Grand Total	68,674	100%	\$18,133,168	\$ 264		

Minor error exists due to rounding

Fire expense estimates must be used for this report instead of actual costs because IDL has not received a bill for assistance from federal agencies that have provided suppression assistance on IDL fires and reimbursable endowment land fires. The federal bill is usually received in late spring. IDL's actual fire suppression costs can be found in the *IDL Annual Report* published in late summer. In the *IDL Annual Report*, all suppression costs are accounted for, and it is based on a fiscal year rather than a specific fire season.

In addition to the above estimated expenses for individual fires, fire suppression costs were incurred in support of fire suppression, but not attributable to a specific fire. Examples of these costs are: pre-positioning resources to areas of high fire danger or activity, fire simulation exercises, fire suppression aircraft availability, and Fire Bureau and dispatch center support.

In addition to IDL's fire suppression responsibilities, IDL provides reimbursable assistance to other emergency agencies nationally. This assistance is in the form of overhead, firefighters, IDL contracted aircraft, cache supplies, and rolling stock.



Losses to the Endowments, in resource damage, are estimated at \$22,004. These losses were primarily incurred on the Big Cat fire on CPTPA.

**TABLE 6**

**RESOURCE LOSS ON ENDOWMENT LANDS**

District	Timber Loss	Reproduction Loss
CPTPA*	\$17,179	\$0
Maggie Creek FPD	\$400	\$4,200
Southwest Idaho FPD	\$100	\$100
Mica FPD	\$25	\$0
Subtotal	\$17,704	\$4,300
Grand Total	\$22,004	

\*Mainly in the Big Cat Fire

**AIRCRAFT USE**

The 2007 fire season aviation program was a continuation of past years' contracts with all vendors. A new contract was initiated for the light helicopter contract based in Craigmont. The successful bidder for this contract was Hillcrest Aviation, the same vendor that had the contract for the past three years.

The success of the Department air tanker program is due in large part to a strong interagency commitment with IDL from the Idaho Panhandle, Clearwater/Nez Perce, and Payette National Forests who hosted the aircraft at their tanker bases. The Forests provided the tanker base facilities including retardant, daily work direction for the aircrews, and aircraft dispatch as needed. The Craigmont Area and the Southern Idaho Timber Protective Association were key players in keeping the Bureau apprised of daily aircraft availability at Grangeville and McCall. IDL paid for the aircraft daily availability, and the incident user paid for flight time. The chart below shows total interagency use of the IDL contracted Air Tractor 802 single engine air tankers.

**TABLE 7**

**SEAT LOCATION, VENDOR AND USE**

LOCATION	VENDOR	# OF AIRCRAFT	FLIGHT HOURS	CONTRACT COST
Coeur d'Alene	Queen Bee	3	365	\$473,947
Grangeville	Evergreen	2	282	\$361,564
McCall	Evergreen	2	330	\$351,717
TOTAL		7	977	\$1,187,228

The above missions were flown in support of IDL wildfires and interagency fire suppression incidents throughout Idaho, eastern Oregon, western Montana, and eastern Washington.



Queen Bee Air Specialties of Rigby, Idaho, was the vendor for the three Air Tractor 802 single engine air tankers in Coeur d'Alene. The other four Air Tractor 802 single engine air tankers were provided by Evergreen Flying Service from Louisiana and were based in Grangeville and McCall.

Helicopter resources were based in Craigmont and Coeur d'Alene. The Clearwater Areas, Clearwater Potlatch Timber Protective Association, and the Clearwater/Nez Perce National Forests were supported with an interagency light helicopter from Hillcrest Aviation in Lewiston. This aircraft was managed and crewed from the Craig Mountain Area and supported interagency initial attack incidents, four Type III incidents, and one Type II incident.

The seven northern IDL areas and the Idaho Panhandle National Forest were supported by an interagency Type 2 helicopter provided by River City Helicopters in Post Falls. This was the second year of this Type 2 helicopter contract, and it once again proved to be a very effective interagency initial attack resource. The aircraft was managed and crewed for North Operations by a crew based at the Coeur d'Alene Interagency Fire Center. Numerous interagency incidents in Idaho and Montana were supported by this aircraft and crew.

**TABLE 8**

**HELICOPTER LOCATION, VENDOR AND USE**

LOCATION	VENDOR	HELICOPTER MODEL	FLIGHT HOURS	CONTRACT COST
Craigmont	Hillcrest	Bell L-3	111	\$129,453
Coeur d'Alene	River City	Bell 205++	197	\$204,300
CWN	River City	UH1H	149	\$243,540
TOTAL		3	457	\$577,293

## **SAFETY**

The 2007 fire season was long and intense. Long hours and long periods of work with minimal days off were the norm again for this season. Due to many fires in Idaho and the western part of the nation, firefighting resources were in high demand and short supply. Approximately 149,000 person hours were accumulated through the use of aircraft, engines, chainsaws, hand tools, and equipment. This report includes all accident reports on IDL protection excluding SITPA and CPTPA and includes only fire suppression and fuels management related work. The IDL suppressed 349 fires for 68,674 acres with approximately 300 red-carded agency personnel. In addition, 8,699 acres of fuels were treated by the use of prescribed fire. The IDL has a very good overall safety record. This season saw 31 incidents resulting in minor injuries. This averages out to 1 accident for every 4,800 hours worked. Most accidents were attributed to slips, trips, and falls. Firefighting includes the use of hand tools, chainsaws, water pumping, and other firefighting equipment. Miscellaneous includes vehicles, insect bites, and pulled muscles from normal work functions.

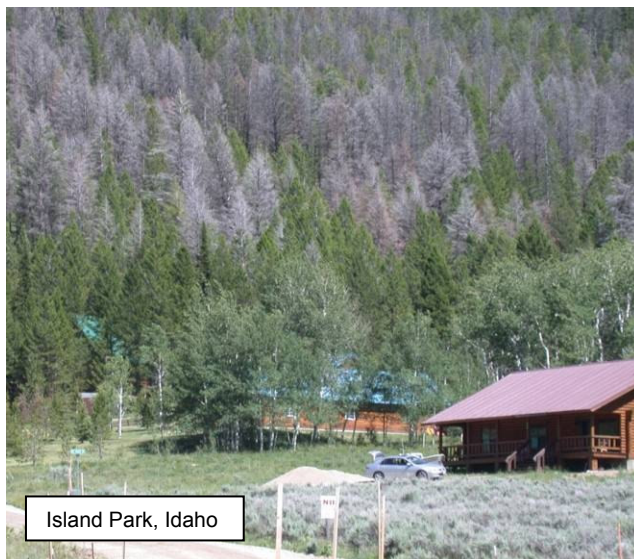
**TABLE 9**

### **FIRE AND FUELS RELATED INJURIES**

NATURE OF INJURY	NUMBER OF INJURIES
Slips, Trips & Falls	7
Heavy Lifting	2
Firefighting	15
Miscellaneous	7
TOTAL 2007	31
TOTAL 2006	21

## **THE NATIONAL FIRE PLAN AND IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS' HAZARDOUS FUELS TREATMENT PROGRAM**

As Idaho's communities spread further and further out from cities and towns, we see ever increasing incidents of wildfire impacting populations. People's lives are shattered by the destruction of their homes and assets, and in worse-case scenario, the loss of lives. Although there is some debate over whose responsibility it is to protect those homes, the fire agencies are spending more money and tying up essential resources every year in home protection, while the costs for everything from a gallon of gasoline to a bagged lunch continues to increase. The success of the hazardous fuels treatment program depends not only on fuels reduction, but also the need to impart to the communities and counties the understanding of what they need to do to mitigate the wildfire threat in the wildland urban interface. Without serious land-use planning, growth restrictions, and building codes, the problem will only get worse.



The Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group provides the key link between national and local levels of government to implement the National Fire Plan. First formed during the spring of 2002, the State Working Group plays a leadership role in overseeing the adoption of County Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs) in all forty-four of Idaho's counties. As a member of the state working group, Idaho Department of Lands' charge is to work with Idaho's Counties to ensure that their CWPP is relevant and kept current so as to be a useful tool. Many county wildland fire mitigation committees (which are comprised of county fire and emergency officials, local Idaho Department of Lands and Association Fire Wardens, federal and tribal partners, and other interested stakeholders) use their CWPPs to establish priority areas that not only identify hazardous fuel reduction needs on private property and prioritize funding opportunities for hazardous fuels treatment, but also work with all federal and tribal partners to integrate larger landscape-scale fuel reduction across ownerships to create more effective community-wide protection. Ancillary benefits of these large projects are restoration of fire-adapted ecosystems, protection of community watersheds and endangered species, increased fire district capability, and biomass utilization.

***Hazardous fuels treatment in Idaho to date:***

- 15,488 acres treated
- Over 10,058 structures protected
- Average cost per acre = \$946.18
- Average cost per structure = \$568.48
- 80 projects completed
- 38 projects active



## **2007 VOLUNTEER FIRE ASSISTANCE**

The Idaho Department of Lands Volunteer Fire Assistance (VFA) program is a cooperative cost share program between US Forest Service, State & Private Forestry and Idaho Department of Lands. The purpose of this program is to assist with organizing, equipping, and training local fire departments/districts. Idaho's 2007 share of this federally funded program was \$207,083. IDL received 87 grant applications with a request for assistance totaling \$688,319. The Department was able to provide funding for 70 of these departments/districts to augment their fire equipment, training, personal protective equipment, and communication needs.



Fire Department assistance on the Chimney Fire-  
Craig Mountain FPD



Chimney Fire-Craig Mountain FPD

## **FEDERAL EXCESS PERSONAL PROPERTY (FEPP)**

The Federal Excess Personal Property (FEPP) program is authorized by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (P.L. 94-519), and section 7 of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-313).

The FEPP program enables the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) to acquire federal vehicles and equipment for fire protection use by IDL forest protective districts, timber protective associations, and local city, county and rural fire districts/departments.

The US Forest Service administers the program nationally and the Idaho Department of Lands administers the program within the state of Idaho. The privilege to acquire and use FEPP vehicles and equipment is a significant benefit to the citizens of the state of Idaho.

The Idaho Department of Lands Vehicle Maintenance Shop in Coeur d'Alene plays a major role in the FEPP program. When vehicles and equipment are acquired, they are then refurbished by the shop into usable fire fighting apparatus. The shop inspects, repairs, and paints the vehicles before use by an IDL district or loaning to a rural fire district.

The cost to acquire and refurbish represents a significant savings compared to the cost of purchasing new vehicles or equipment. In calendar year 2007, IDL acquired 24 vehicles and pieces of equipment through the FEPP program with an original acquisition value of \$698,719.00. The IDL Vehicle Maintenance Shop refurbished 4 vehicles and 2 pieces of equipment, with an original acquisition value of \$218,405.00, and placed these into service at an IDL district or a rural fire district.

Idaho currently has 587 vehicles and pieces of equipment acquired through the FEPP program that are distributed between 13 IDL area offices, two timber protective associations, and 116 city, county or rural districts or departments. Total original acquisition value of all FEPP in the state is \$13,124,671.27.



Federal Excess equipment converted into an engine

## **FIRE TRAINING AND QUALIFICATIONS**

The training program maintains records and coordinates training for approximately 300 individuals in the state of Idaho. This includes Department of Lands employees, other state agency employees, and structural fire department personnel.

Training is held during the spring and winter at the area, zone, regional, and national levels. The following is a summary of the approximate number of available training slots that were filled by IDL employees.

North Idaho: 250

South Idaho: 28

Northern Rockies: 50

Great Basin: 10

Other: 15

**TOTAL = 353**

As part of the interagency training effort at the local and regional levels, IDL assisted with training courses by providing facilities, instructors, coordinators, and equipment. The training program also provided IDL offices with the annual refresher and other courses pertinent to wildland firefighting throughout the year.

IDL participated as a member in the following training committees in 2007: North Idaho Zone, Southwest Idaho Fire Training, Idaho Training Oversight Committee, and Northern Rockies & Great Basin. These committees are responsible for creating needs analysis plans, creating course schedules, disseminating information, and evaluating the effectiveness of current policies and procedures.

The training program also evaluated the position requirement standards and proposed changes as appropriate. Software products were tested and brought

into the department to enhance training and make basic firefighter training more accessible to our rural fire department cooperators. Guidelines were also developed for chainsaw usage for Department of Lands employees.

## **WILDLAND FIRE PREVENTION**

The Idaho Department of Lands participated in numerous interagency prevention programs. These ranged from involvement in local fire prevention cooperatives (Bonner Co., Kootenai Co., Shoshone Co., and the Wildland Urban Interface Task Force) to regional fire prevention committees (Northern Rockies Coordinating Group, Great Basin Coordinating Group, Pacific Northwest Prevention/Education Committee). Statewide, partnerships with prevention personnel from the USFS and BLM continued to play a key role in funding and accomplishing prevention activities.

Personnel at IDL area offices participated in numerous events, such as: fire prevention assemblies at schools, participation in prevention cooperatives, community events such as fairs and parades, prevention signs, Smokey Bear appearances, prevention inspections, managed burn permits, and educated homeowners on wildland fire hazard mitigation.

IDL was actively involved in the restrictions process that was enacted during the 2007 fire season. The media was utilized to reach the public via press releases. Websites became a major source of information to the public and were a valuable tool.

IDL assisted the **National Fire Prevention Team** that was stationed in Boise during the month of August.

***FIREWISE*** activity has increased in the state. Several communities have requested help from IDL staff in securing ***FIREWISE*** status. Workshops are planned for spring 2008 in Hope and Ketchum areas. IDL was asked to participate in a pilot **Firewise Mitigation Strike Team**, mobilized for the fires in the McCall area.

A revitalization of **KEEP IDAHO GREEN** bringing a new focus and energy to the organization is underway.

A very successful **Northern Rockies Coordinating Group Prevention and Education** conference was coordinated and held in Coeur d'Alene April 2007. IDL is also helping to coordinate the **Great Basin Prevention Conference** to be held in May 2008 and the **Pacific Northwest Prevention Conference** to be held in February 2008.

***LIVING ON THE EDGE (LOTE)*** workshop training was held in November 2007. Workshops have been requested and the first LOTE workshop presentation by IDL staff is planned for February 2008 in Pocatello.

IDL will continue to work at the local and regional level on interagency prevention projects, as well as reach out to homeowners, with fire mitigation education and assistance.

## FIRE CACHE

The role of the Coeur d'Alene Interagency Fire Cache (CDK) is to provide logistical support to requesting State, Federal, and cooperating agencies. Although the cache is primarily oriented toward supporting wildland fire suppression activities, the fire cache also provides assistance for Homeland Security, declared State and federal emergencies, and other natural disasters, as well as large projects such as prescribed burns. Fire Cache support is provided to a four state region as well as those requesting agencies encompassed within the Northwest Compact.

Statistically, based on value of supplies moved, the 2007 fire season was an “above average” season.

**2007 Business Transactions**      **\$14,369,933.96**

## Summary

### Issues:

- **Total Accounts supported** **430**
- **Total Orders filled** **958 (6,693 line items)**
- Incidents Supported 407
- Incident Orders filled 791

<b>Total Issues</b>	<b>\$5,952,336.60</b>
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### Returns:

- Total Accounts Returning Supplies 130
- Total Returns processed 849 (8,761 line items)

**Total Returns** **\$5,470,420.05**

**Requisitions:**

- By Purchase Order \$815,077.00
- \*Not by Purchase Order \$2,105,460.87

*(\*Includes supplies loaned to CDK from other Caches within the National Cache System.)*

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<b>Total Requisitions</b>	<b>\$2,947,177.31</b>
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- States receiving supplies from CDK
  - **Idaho \$4,898,310.24**
  - Montana \$888,483.33
  - California \$151,777.23
  - Colorado \$5,360.30
  - Washington \$4,579.90
  - Oregon \$3,825.60
- Issue Values by agency:
  - **Idaho Dept. Of Lands \$3,885,642.26**
  - USFS \$1,603,960.74
  - BLM \$388,040.82
  - Kootenai Medical Center \$19,865.45
  - BIA \$14,166.21
  - Associations \$13,052.35
  - All other accounts \$27,608.77
- Supply Classes: Issued
  - **Durable Items 67.16% \$3,997,785.12**
  - Trackable Items 21.50% \$1,279,860.56
  - Consumable Items 11.33% \$674,690.92

- Rural Fire Department requests
  - 2007 Sales total **\$104,909.57** vs. 2006 Sales total \$96,000.00

Current Cache Value (2007-2008 Pre-Inventory)

**\$4,331,998.24**



A busy year at the Fire Cache





## APPENDICES

### NUMBER OF FIRES IN EACH SIZE CLASS, BY DISTRICT

District	Total Fires	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Pend Oreille FPD	53	40	11	2				
CPTPA	49	33	15	1				
SITPA	48	38	9	1				
West St. Joe FPD	38	17	18	2		1		
Mica FPD	36	16	18	2				
Maggie Creek FPD	28	11	10	5	2			
Craig Mountain FPD	25	8	8	4	2			3
Southwest Idaho FPD	24	16	5	2			1	
Kootenai Valley FPD	17	9	6	2				
Ponderosa FPD	13	5	6	1	1			
Cataldo FPD	11	9	2					
Priest Lake FPD	7	6	1					
Total	349	208	109	22	5	1	1	3

### CAUSES BY DISTRICT

District	# of Fires	Lightning	Misc	Debris Burning	Equip Use	Camp Fire	Arson	Smoking	Children	Rail Road
Pend Oreille FPD	53	10	11	22	2	1	4	2		1
CPTPA	49	10	24	4	2	4	4	1		
SITPA	48	19	7	6	2	11	1	1	1	
West St. Joe FPD	38	19	2	10	5	1			1	
Mica FPD	36	5	14	10	1		3	1	2	
Maggie Creek FPD	28	12	6	4	2	1	2		1	
Craig Mountain FPD	25	8	8	5	3		1			
Southwest Idaho FPD	24	15	3	1	3	1	1			
Kootenai Valley FPD	17	4	4	3	4	1		1		
Ponderosa FPD	13	5	5	1	1			1		
Cataldo FPD	11	3	2	1	1	1	3			
Priest Lake FPD	7	1	1	1	2	2				
Total	349	111	87	68	28	23	19	7	5	1

## DISTRICT ACRES BY CAUSE

District	# of Acres	Lightning	Arson	Equip Use	Misc	Debris Burning	Smoking	Camp Fire	Children	Rail Road
Craig Mountain FPD	63,137.9	62,558.3	2.7	104.5	170.8	301.6				
Southwest Idaho FPD	3,786.1	30.4	3,736.0	16.1	0.6	2.9		0.1		
Maggie Creek FPD	670.7	39.3	0.6	250.1	357.5	19.8		3.3	0.1	
West St. Joe FPD	580.3	14.9		508.9	0.0	53.9		1.6	1.0	
Ponderosa FPD	128.5	5.6		1.5	117.3	4.0	0.1			
SITPA	95.2	86.3	0.1	0.2	3.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	0.1	
CPTPA	93.7	2.0	9.8	4.5	25.7	50.9	0.5	0.4		
Mica FPD	84.8	0.5	7.7	3.0	48.2	24.9	0.3		0.2	
Pend Oreille FPD	49.9	1.6	10.3	5.4	2.7	29.5	0.2	0.1		0.1
Kootenai Valley FPD	43.8	4.2		10.4	2.9	6.2	20.0	0.1		
Cataldo FPD	2.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.1		0.5		
Priest Lake FPD	1.3	0.5		0.2	0.1	0.3		0.2		
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,674.4</b>	<b>62,744.0</b>	<b>3,767.5</b>	<b>904.8</b>	<b>730.4</b>	<b>495.5</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>

Minor error exists due to rounding

## SUPPRESSION COST PER ACRE

District	# of Acres	Suppression Cost	District Cost / Acre
Cataldo FPD	2	\$24,951	\$10,268
Kootenai Valley FPD	44	\$322,843	\$7,373
Priest Lake FPD	1	\$6,908	\$5,527
SITPA	95	\$460,948	\$4,842
CPTPA	94	\$324,961	\$3,467
West St. Joe FPD	580	\$1,478,753	\$2,548
Ponderosa FPD	128	\$293,536	\$2,285
Pend Oreille FPD	50	\$103,240	\$2,069
Maggie Creek FPD	671	\$792,171	\$1,181
Mica FPD	85	\$89,260	\$1,053
Southwest Idaho FPD	3,786	\$3,412,929	\$901
Craig Mountain FPD	63,138	\$10,822,670	\$171
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,674</b>	<b>\$18,133,168</b>	<b>\$264</b>

## SUPPRESSION COST PER FIRE

District	# of Fires	Suppression Cost	District Cost / Fire
Craig Mountain FPD	25	\$10,822,670	\$432,907
Southwest Idaho FPD	24	\$3,412,929	\$142,205
West St. Joe FPD	38	\$1,478,753	\$38,915
Maggie Creek FPD	28	\$792,171	\$28,292
Ponderosa FPD	13	\$293,536	\$22,580
Kootenai Valley FPD	17	\$322,843	\$18,991
SITPA	48	\$460,948	\$9,603
CPTPA	49	\$324,961	\$6,632
Mica FPD	36	\$89,260	\$2,479
Cataldo FPD	11	\$24,951	\$2,268
Pend Oreille FPD	53	\$103,240	\$1,948
Priest Lake FPD	7	\$6,908	\$987
<b>Total</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>\$18,133,168</b>	<b>\$51,958</b>

## HIGHEST FIRE OCCURANCE:

### MULTIPLE FIRES PER DAY

District	Total # Multi Fires	# of Days with Multi Fires	Most Fires in 1 Day
CPTPA	30	11	5
West St. Joe FPD	18	6	5
SITPA	18	8	4
Pend Oreille FPD	16	8	2
Southwest Idaho FPD	14	5	5
Maggie Creek FPD	12	4	5
Mica FPD	6	3	2
Craig Mountain FPD	6	3	2
Kootenai Valley FPD	5	2	3
Cataldo FPD	5	2	3
Ponderosa FPD	2	1	2
Priest Lake FPD	0	0	1
Total	132	53	

### DATES

Month	Day	# of Fires
Consecutive Days		
July	4	11
July	5	5
July	6	11
July	7	5
July	8	7
Total		39
Aug	30	4
Aug	31	9
Sept	1	20
Sept	2	5
Total		38

## NUMBER OF FIRES WITH AIRCRAFT USE, BY DISTRICT

District	Air Tankers Used	Helicopters Used
Craig Mountain FPD	27	50
Maggie Creek FPD	18	21
SITPA	12	13
West St. Joe FPD	10	9
Southwest Idaho FPD	8	29
Ponderosa FPD	7	5
Kootenai Valley FPD	6	8
CPTPA	6	19
Pend Oreille FPD	2	4
Priest Lake FPD	0	2
Mica FPD	0	3
Cataldo FPD	0	1
Total	96	164

The above matrix illustrates the number of aircraft used on fires in the FPD. It does not reflect the amount of use per fire.

